

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
AUSTIN DIVISION

UNION PROPERTIES LLC,
Relator,

v.

HAMPTON PRODUCTS
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,
Defendant.

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Civil Action No. A-11-CA-69

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

RELATOR'S' ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR FALSE PATENT MARKING

A. Parties

1. Relator, Union Properties LLC ("Union Properties"), is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business in Austin, Texas.

2. Defendant, Hampton Products International Corporation ("Hampton"), is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its registered place of business at 50 Icon, Foothill Ranch, California 92610. Defendant may be served with process through its registered agent, Corporation Service Company dba CSC Lawyers Incorporating Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Ste. 620, Austin, Texas 78701-3218.

B. Jurisdiction

3. This Court has jurisdiction over the lawsuit because the action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.* This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over these claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. This Court has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Defendants by virtue of, *inter alia*, Defendant's persistent and continuous contacts with this District, including: (1) active and regular conduct of business during the relevant time period in this District; (2)

deriving substantial revenue from goods and/or services provided to individuals and other entities in Texas and in this District; (3) offering for sale and selling Falsely-Marked Product in this District.

C. Venue

5. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1391(c), and 1395(a).

D. Facts

6. This is an action for false patent marking under 35 U.S.C. § 292, which provides that any person may sue to recover the civil penalty for false patent marking. Relator brings this *qui tam* action on behalf of the United States of America.

False Marking by Defendants Jewell and Brownells

7. Defendant Hampton has made, used, sold, and/or offered for sale in the United States and/or imported into the United States Shackle Lock products, including by way of example only, Model No. 152-40301.

8. Defendants Hampton marks and/or has marked, affixes and/or has affixed, and/or uses and/or has used in advertising in connection with their Shackle Lock products, including but not limited to Model No. 152-40301 ("Falsely-Marked Product") an expired patent—U.S. Patent No. 3,979,931 ("the '931 Patent").

9. As illustrated in Exhibit 1, Defendant Hampton marked Model No. 152-40301 with the '931 Patent.

10. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. No. 3,979,931 ("the '931 Patent") is attached as Exhibit 2.

11. The '931 Patent, entitled "Padlock With Double Shackle Lock," was filed on May 8, 1975, and issued on September 14, 1976.

12. The '931 Patent expired on or about September 14, 1993, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 154(e).

13. Defendant Hampton falsely marked the Falsely-Marked Product after the expiration of the '931 Patent.

14. Defendant Hampton is a large sophisticated business. Hampton has and/or regularly retains sophisticated legal counsel. Hampton has many years of experience applying for patents, obtaining patents, licensing patents, and/or litigating in patent infringement lawsuits. Hampton is the assignee of approximately 65 patents according to the records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Hampton maintains or retains legal counsel that maintain on Hampton's behalf, docketing systems that allow determination of patent expiration dates. Hampton's intellectual property is an important asset to Hampton, and it is consistently reviewed and monitored in the course of Hampton's business.

15. Defendant knew that expired patents do not cover any product.

16. Defendant knew that the '931 Patent was expired. Moreover, given the filing and issue dates of the '931 Patent, Defendant did not have a reasonable belief that the '931 Patent was unexpired.

17. Defendant knew that the expired '931 Patent did not cover any of the Falsely-Marked Product.

18. The Falsely-Marked Product could have easily been made without falsely marking them with the '931 Patent.

19. Defendant knew that it was a false statement to mark the Falsely-Marked Product with an expired or otherwise inapplicable patent.

20. Defendant did not have, and could not have had, a reasonable belief that the Falsely-Marked Product was properly marked.

21. Defendant marked the Falsely-Marked Product for the purpose for deceiving the public into believing that the products were patented and to thwart competition.

Injury to the United States of America

22. Defendant's practice of false marking is injurious to the United States.

23. Defendant's false marking alleged in the preceding paragraphs caused injury to the sovereignty of the United States arising from violations of federal law, specifically, the violation of 35 U.S.C. § 292. The United States has conferred standing on "any person," including the Relator, as the United States' assignee of the claims in the Complaint to enforce 35 U.S.C. § 292.

24. Defendant's false marking alleged in the preceding paragraphs caused proprietary injury to the United States, which, together with 35 U.S.C. § 292, would provide another basis to confer standing on Relator as the United States' assignee.

25. The marking and false marking statutes exist to provide the public notice of patent rights. Congress intended the public to rely upon marking as a ready means of discerning the status of intellectual property embodied in an article of manufacture or design, such as in Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product.

26. Federal patent policy recognizes an important public interest in permitting full and free competition in the use of ideas that are, in reality, a part of the public domain, such as those disclosed in the '931 Patent.

27. The public's interest in preventing false marking was so great that the United States enacted a statute that sought to encourage private parties to enforce the statute. By

permitting members of the public to bring *qui tam* suits on behalf of the government, Congress authorized private persons, such as Relator, to help control false marking.

28. Defendant's false marking alleged in the preceding paragraphs deter innovation and stifle competition in the marketplace for at least the following reasons: (1) if an article that is within the public domain is falsely marked, potential competitors may be dissuaded from entering the same market; (2) false marks may deter scientific research when an inventor sees a mark and decides to forego continued research to avoid possible infringement; and (3) false marking can cause unnecessary investment in design around or costs incurred to analyze the validity or enforceability of a patent whose number has been marked upon a product with which a competitor would like to compete.

29. Defendant's false marking alleged in the preceding paragraphs misleads the public into believing that the '931 Patent gives Defendant control of Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product (as well as similar products), which places the risk of determining whether Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product and similar products are controlled by the '931 Patent on the public, thereby increasing the cost to the public of determining who, if anyone, in fact controls the intellectual property embodied in Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product.

30. Thus, in each instance where a representation is made that Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product is protected by the '931 Patent, a member of the public desiring to participate in the market for products similar to Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product must incur the cost of determining whether the involved patents are valid and enforceable. Failure to take on the costs of a reasonably competent search for information necessary to interpret each patent, investigation into prior art and other information bearing on the quality of the patents, and analysis thereof can

result in a finding of willful infringement, which may treble the damages an infringer would otherwise be required to pay.

31. Defendant's false marking alleged in the preceding paragraphs also creates a misleading impression that Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product is technologically superior to previously available products, as articles bearing the term "patent" may be presumed to be novel, useful, and innovative.

32. Every person or company in the United States is a potential entrepreneur regarding the apparatus described in the '931 Patent. Moreover, every person or company in the United States is a potential competitor with respect to Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product that is marked with the '931 Patent.

33. Each of Defendant's Falsely-Marked Products, is likely to, or at least has the potential to, discourage or deter each person or company, which view such marking from commercializing a competing product, even though the '931 Patent is expired and inapplicable.

34. Defendant's false marking alleged in the preceding paragraphs has quelled competition regarding similar products to an immeasurable extent, thus, causing harm to the United States in an amount that cannot be determined readily.

35. Defendant's false marking alleged in the preceding paragraphs constitutes wrongful and illegal advertisement of a patent monopoly that does not exist and, as a result, has resulted in increasing, or at least maintaining, the market power or commercial success of Defendant's Falsely-Marked Product.

36. Each individual false marking is likely to harm, or at least potentially harm, the public. Thus, each such false marking is a separate offense under 35 U.S.C. § 292(b).

37. For at least the reasons stated in the preceding paragraphs, Defendant's false marking caused injuries to the United States arising from violations of federal law and has caused proprietary injuries to the United States.

E. Count I – False Marking

38. Relator incorporates all of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set herein. Defendant has violated 35 U.S.C. § 292 by falsely marking the Falsely-Marked Product for the purpose for deceiving the public.

F. Jury Demand

39. Relator asserts its rights under the Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and demands, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38, a trial by jury on all issues.

G. Prayer

40. For these reasons, Relator requests a judgment against Defendant for the following:

- a. A judgment in favor of Relator that Defendant has violated 35 U.S.C. § 292 by falsely marking products with knowledge that the patents have expired or are otherwise inapplicable for the purpose of deceiving the public;
- b. An accounting of total unit sales, per unit sales price, per unit revenue, gross revenue, per unit profit, and gross profit for any falsely-marked articles;
- c. A monetary award pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 292 in the form of a civil fine of \$500 per falsely-marked article, or an alternative reasonable amount determined by the Court taking into consideration the sales, price, the total revenue and gross profit derived from the sale of falsely-marked articles

- and the degree of intent to falsely mark the articles, one-half of which shall be paid to the United States and the other half to the Relator;
- d. A judgment declaring that this case is "exceptional" under 35 U.S.C. § 285; and awarding Relator its costs, including reasonable attorney's fees, in bringing and maintaining this lawsuit;
 - e. An injunction ordering Defendant, and its officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, licenses, successors, and assigns and those in active concert or participation with any of them, to cease all existing acts of false marking within 90 days and from committing any new acts of false marking;
 - f. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on any monetary award;
 - g. Costs of court;
 - h. All other relief, at law and in equity, which this Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ James N. Willi

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